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Thematic cluster III: regional offices, offices in support of political processes and other missions

United Nations Support Mission in Libya

Report of the Secretary-General*

Addendum

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements for the United Nations Support Mission in Libya for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2018, amounting to $72,179,100 (net of staff assessment).

* The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2376 (2017), endorsing the recommendations resulting from the strategic assessment review presented to the Security Council in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (S/2017/726).

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United Nations Support Mission in Libya

($72,179,100)

Background, mandate and objective

1. The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2009 (2011) and has been extended several times by the Council, most recently by its resolution 2376 (2017), until 15 September 2018.

2. Against the backdrop of deteriorating political and security conditions in Libya, the Security Council decided, in resolution 2376 (2017), that UNSMIL should continue to prioritize its support for the Libyan political process and security arrangements through mediation and good offices. The Council also decided that UNSMIL should undertake: (a) an inclusive political process within the framework of the Libyan Political Agreement; (b) support for key Libyan institutions; (c) support, upon request, for the provision of essential services and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in accordance with humanitarian principles; (d) human rights monitoring and reporting; (e) support for securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering its proliferation; and (f) the coordination of international assistance and the provision of advice and assistance with respect to efforts, led by the Government of National Accord, to stabilize post-conflict zones, including those liberated from Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

3. Following the signing of the Libyan Political Agreement on 17 December 2015, the Security Council welcomed the Agreement in its resolution 2259 (2015). In its resolutions 2238 (2015), 2291 (2016) and 2323 (2016), the Council also encouraged UNSMIL to continue to work towards the re-establishment of a presence in Libya through a phased return, as security conditions allow, and to make the necessary security arrangements to that end.

4. In this regard, on the basis of the findings resulting from a strategic assessment review carried out in May 2017, it has been determined that the United Nations should focus its efforts on ramping up its presence in Libya, owing to the volatile political and security situations in the country. In 2018, that will entail an increased rotational presence in Tripoli first. Given the strong perception among Libyans that the primary focus of the United Nations is on the western part of the country, in order to balance the rotational presence in the capital and better support priorities across Libya, UNSMIL will also establish a small foothold in the east during the budget year.

5. Notwithstanding the progress made to date through the signing of the Libyan Political Agreement, the ongoing fragile political and security situations in Libya will require close and active engagement on the part of UNSMIL, particularly through the continuation of mediation and good offices, as well as support for security arrangements and a national security architecture. Furthermore, it has become widely recognized that the ability of the financial institutions of Libya to continue to operate independently and effectively remains decisive for the democratic transition, including the prevention of further political fragmentation. Accordingly, the Mission will support the unification of financial institutions and strengthen their capacity to work effectively with national authorities.

Cooperation with other entities

6. UNSMIL operates in coordination with the United Nations country team, with integration arrangements led by the Deputy Special Representative/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, and alongside the international community

with respect to the provision of international support in priority sectors in Libya, through a coordination framework for international technical cooperation. Likewise, humanitarian assistance is coordinated through the Libya Humanitarian Response Plan.

7. With respect to support for the political process, UNSMIL maintains its cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement and to help the Presidency Council and the Government of National Accord broaden their base of support and restore core government functions, primarily through the political dialogue project. With respect to the constitutional process, UNSMIL and UNDP continue to provide technical assistance to the Constitution Drafting Assembly.

8. In terms of women's empowerment, through the development of the project entitled "Advancing Libyan women's participation during the transition" by its Women's Empowerment Service (whose renaming as the Gender Advisory Unit in 2018 is proposed), UNSMIL works alongside UNDP to advance women's participation, to mobilize resources to facilitate gender mainstreaming, to better integrate women's rights and to encourage participation in transitional institutions, including critical political and security bodies and mechanisms. Furthermore, in support of the broader United Nations priority of protection, UNSMIL has been requested by the European Union military operation in the Southern Central Mediterranean to conduct gender sensitization training for the Libyan coast guard. To date, the Mission has provided such training to more than 150 coast guard members and navy captains, and it is expected to provide additional assistance in 2018.

9. The Human Rights, Transitional Justice and Rule of Law Division of UNSMIL represents the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in carrying out its core human rights work in Libya. The Division is also working closely with UNDP to secure resources for the enhancement of intercommunal reconciliation through a project on transitional justice, including the implementation of the Misrata-Tawergha Road Map, a reconciliation initiative aimed at facilitating the return of thousands of displaced Tawerghans to their communities of origin. In relation to the rule of law, UNSMIL is working closely with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and UNDP, as well as other international actors, to coordinate interventions in the areas of justice, corrections and legal reform.

10. With regard to its mandate to provide support for humanitarian assistance, the Human Rights, Transitional Justice and Rule of Law Division works closely with humanitarian actors to ensure that appropriate assistance is provided to internally displaced persons in their current locations and that assistance plans are in place for their eventual return. Such assistance includes mediation efforts between communities involved in the conflict, monitoring of and reporting on the human rights situation of the internally displaced, and working with the Government of National Accord to improve that situation. With the support of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and in partnership with other humanitarian actors, UNSMIL also works closely with humanitarian actors on other issues relating to the protection of civilians and human rights challenges, which require both human rights and humanitarian responses. Such activities include reporting on civilian casualties, on attacks against civilian objects and on violations of international humanitarian and human rights law; working closely with the parties to the conflict and local communities to improve compliance with international law; and ensuring that humanitarian assistance reaches its intended beneficiaries.

11. The United Nations Mine Action Service retains a position as a point of liaison between the Mission and the United Nations country team, as its Arms and

Ammunition Advisory Section supports the mandated task of securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering their proliferation, under the umbrella of the Mission's Security Institutions Division. The Section also supports efforts to eliminate the threat posed by explosive remnants of war to the civilian population, a key humanitarian priority. Furthermore, the Mission is contributing, as appropriate, to the emergency response plan for Sirte, where fighting has led to widespread contamination by explosive hazards and massive displacement of the civilian population.

Performance information for 2017

12. The Libyan Political Agreement, signed in December 2015, established a Presidency Council, which would take the lead in forming a Government of National Accord based in Tripoli. On 30 March 2016, the Presidency Council arrived in Tripoli and began its operations from that city. In 2017, UNSMIL mediation and good offices have continued to focus on supporting Libyan-led efforts to implement the Agreement. Despite continuing challenges, some important progress has been made, including a gradual extension of the Council's authority in the capital to include key governmental sites and infrastructure. By mid-2017, the capital was largely under the control of forces loyal to the Council. In addition, under the leadership of the Council, a successful military campaign defeated ISIL in Sirte, a budget for 2017 was adopted and oil production increased to more than 800,000 barrels per day. With respect to the participation of women in political and security processes, the Mission continues to work to provide assistance and technical advice with respect to the establishment and operationalization of a Women's Support and Empowerment Unit in the Council and in other ministries, which will facilitate consistent support and focus regarding issues affecting the role of women across Libya.

13. In the area of security, UNSMIL is concentrating its efforts on advisory and technical support for the high-level and technical-level committees established under the Tripoli ceasefire and the Temporary Security Committee, established by the Presidency Council. The principal objective of the high-level and technical-level committees is the implementation of the Tripoli security plan, which will ensure that security forces of the Government of National Accord act under the command of a joint operations centre to implement plans, demonstrate the capability of legitimate security forces and provide safety for residents of the capital.

14. Key functions of the Temporary Security Committee are to put in place the necessary security arrangements — including with respect to the army, the navy (including the Libyan coast guard), the Presidential Guard and police forces — and to engage in liaison with armed groups to allow for a safe and secure environment for the functioning of the Government of National Accord in Tripoli. While there has been some progress, the security and military landscapes have been dominated by disparate armed groups in western Libya, including those that have since pledged allegiance to the Government of National Accord. Eastern Libya is controlled by General Khalifa Haftar and forces operating under the banner of the Libyan National Army, which is the only military force operating in a comparatively cohesive manner in the country at present. The security situation across Libya, therefore, remains unpredictable, with the omnipresent threat of a resurgence of extremist groups. Accordingly, it remains critical that the Mission not only maintain but also augment its support and advisory role in the security sector.

15. UNSMIL continues to monitor and report on human rights abuses and violations of international human rights and humanitarian law and to use its findings to intervene in individual cases and to advocate the strengthening of legislation, policy and practice aimed at ensuring the protection of human rights. The Mission

also continues to advocate and support the implementation of human rights, transitional justice and rule of law articles contained in the Libyan Political Agreement, including those concerning depriving armed groups of policing and correctional powers, transferring prisoners to officially recognized facilities, reactivating courts and screening detainees. In addition, it continues to carry out advocacy on behalf of Libyan human rights defenders and civil society.

16. Owing to the slow pace of the political process and challenges in the formation of a Government of National Accord, delays were encountered in work relating to arms and ammunition. Nonetheless, through its Arms and Ammunition Advisory Section, UNSMIL published a technical framework for arms and ammunition management, which will be presented to the Government of National Accord to support the development of an arms and ammunition management plan for Libya. In addition, technical operating procedures for the disposal of improvised explosive devices and for efforts to search for such devices have been developed and shared for consultation with Libyan national authorities. The innovative training programme for Libyan women aimed at addressing changes in attitude in Libyan society regarding the possession of small arms and light weapons has continued in 2017 and will be expanded in 2018 to include youth.

17. With respect to key Libyan institutions, UNSMIL continues to provide technical support to the Constitution Drafting Assembly. In May 2017, with the Mission's support, the Assembly presented for consideration a new draft constitution that addressed some of the shortcomings that had stalled the process during most of 2016.

18. Through the integrated United Nations Electoral Support Team, UNSMIL had maintained its support for the High Commission for National Elections in 2016 by delivering a series of training sessions and skill-building events focused primarily on strengthening the Commission's technical capacities. However, the reporting period saw a slowdown in activities owing to the overall unpredictability of the political dialogue process in Libya, and a subsequent delay in terms of the dates envisaged for proposed electoral activities. Together with financial constraints, those circumstances had a negative impact on the Commission. Accordingly, activities were focused mainly on providing support for its full reactivation, relationship-building and the enhancement of existing knowledge and awareness of key decision makers regarding electoral issues. In 2017, the United Nations has also resumed its international electoral assistance coordination role through the reactivation of the coordination forum.

19. As the representative of the national mine action authority, the Libyan Mine Action Centre has a key role in facilitating and coordinating humanitarian mine action activities in Libya. For its part, UNSMIL continues to support the enhancement of the Centre's capacity to accredit humanitarian mine action implementing partners and to prioritize and provide tasking orders for survey, clearance and risk awareness activities. Likewise, the Mission has continued to support the Centre, particularly in the development and implementation of national mine action standards for Libya and by providing necessary training to Centre staff on quality control and quality assurance, as well as reporting through the Information Management System for Mine Action to facilitate assessment and planning in a coordinated manner.

20. The work of the Libyan Mine Action Centre is now particularly critical, given that many internally displaced persons are returning to their communities, many of which are extensively contaminated by explosive hazards. In support of the Misrata-Tawergha dialogue process, the Mission has assisted in the coordination of the implementation of non-technical survey teams to assess and report on the extent of

the contamination in areas for the possible return of Tawerghan communities. Likewise, the Centre has provided urgently needed medical training for clearance teams carrying out tasks across Libya, as well as risk awareness to address the risk posed to other internally displaced persons who wish to return to their communities of origin.

21. UNSMIL continues to coordinate international engagement in Libya in mandated areas, both at the political level, through the various international special envoys for Libya and other representatives of the international community, and at thematic levels, which include but are not limited to human rights, transitional justice, the rule of law, elections, security sector reform and humanitarian mine action.

22. Following extensive discussions with the international community and Libyan interlocutors, a coordination framework for international technical cooperation has been operationalized. The framework represents the mechanism through which the Government of National Accord and the international community will collaborate on the provision of international support, on the basis of the needs and priorities identified by Libyan authorities. To that end, UNSMIL will continue to assist in the development of national capacity required for the coordination of international assistance, in addition to providing policy advice and support to the Presidential Council and the Government of National Accord on decision-making in identifying needs and priorities. UNSMIL will also facilitate the work of sector-specific coordination forums and monitor progress in the implementation of the framework.

23. In an effort to coordinate national and international efforts for the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Libya, the Libya Humanitarian Response Plan was launched by the Humanitarian Coordinator in December 2015. Through the Plan, humanitarian actors, including the United Nations, have been able to develop a country strategy and operational response plans across multiple sectors, with the overall goal of providing targeted assistance to 1.3 million people in need. For its part, UNSMIL has been providing support on issues relevant to its mandate, in particular those concerning protection.

Planning assumptions for 2018

24. Eighteen months after the signing of the Libyan Political Agreement in Skhirat, Morocco, the implementation of the Agreement has remained stalled. Despite the declared backing and endorsement of the Government of National Accord by the Security Council and the international community, its control and authority remain tenuous, including in Tripoli. The continued political polarization in the country has prevented the formal endorsement of the Agreement by the House of Representatives, which has deprived the Agreement of an important element of national legitimacy, to the benefit of its detractors. While key political and security stakeholders in western Libya remain supportive of the Agreement, General Haftar, who has remained firmly in control of eastern Libya, has yet to come fully on board with it. Given his recent military advances in central and southern Libya, General Haftar will likely seek to extend his influence further westward towards Tripoli, which would bring him into direct conflict with those in control of the north-western city of Misrata.

25. The political process has been readjusted in the light of these dynamics. On 20 September, the Secretary-General outlined the strategic priorities of the United Nations, and his Special Representative for Libya presented a United Nations action plan for the resumption of the Libyan political process under the facilitation and leadership of the Organization, which was fully endorsed by Member States, the Security Council and regional organizations. The implementation of the plan is

being led by UNSMIL, which is currently convening drafting committees composed of members of the dialogue committees established by the House of Representatives and the State Council for rounds of negotiations on a limited set of amendments to the Libyan Political Agreement. Efforts by the House of Representatives and the State Council to negotiate such amendments will have to be supported by including other political and societal stakeholders in the process. An accommodation between General Haftar and Misrata leaders will be a cornerstone for progress.

26. In addition, political stakeholders are increasingly referring to the expiration of the Libyan Political Agreement in December 2017, including the possibility of elections as a possible "exit solution" to the political stalemate. In that regard, while the Agreement envisages a referendum on a draft constitution followed by simultaneous presidential and legislative elections, the lack of progress on the draft constitution might reverse that electoral sequence. Furthermore, in a statement on 15 July, the Prime Minister of Libya, Faiez Mustafa Serraj, outlined a road map and political vision for the coming phase, which, inter alia, called for the holding of presidential and parliamentary elections in March 2018. In the statement, he also called for the United Nations to support the drafting of an electoral law and the supervision and observation of these processes. While the feasibility of organizing elections within this proposed timeline needs to be closely considered, strengthened support for the High Commission for National Elections in 2018 will need to be assessed on a regular basis.

27. On the security front, greater efforts will be required to reduce hostilities and lay the groundwork for a future process for integrating and demobilizing armed groups. The existing security landscape remains characterized by the vying of rival armed groups for influence and control over territory and resources. In Tripoli, the formation of the envisaged Presidential Guard, comprising police and army personnel, to bolster the security of the Government of National Accord has yet to occur. The integration and demobilization of armed groups will also be a challenge in the east, where the Libyan National Army has relied heavily on tribal fighters and vigilante groups during its campaign in Benghazi. Building a united Libyan army with a unified command structure will remain a priority task for years to come.

28. From February to June 2017, against the backdrop of this tenuous political and security situation, the United Nations, under the lead of the Department of Political Affairs, undertook a strategic assessment review of the United Nations system for Libya. The review assessed the role of the Organization, with the overall objective of assisting in the determination of the priorities of UNSMIL and the United Nations country team in the immediate and longer terms. It also included an examination of the existing structure, which resulted in recommendations on a future configuration better "fit for purpose" in the current operating environment. The key findings and recommendations resulting from the review were included in the report of the Secretary-General on UNSMIL of 22 August 2017 (S/2017/726), which informed the renewal of the Mission's mandate. The Security Council, in its resolution 2376 (2017), adopted on 14 September, welcomed the recommendations that UNSMIL implement a comprehensive political strategy and that there be greater integration and strategic coordination of UNSMIL and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Libya. The Mission's budget proposal for 2018 is in line with the conclusions resulting from the assessment.

29. Accordingly, in 2018, UNSMIL will continue to have the immediate priority of good offices and mediation to support: (a) an inclusive political process within the framework of the Libyan Political Agreement; (b) continued implementation of the Agreement; (c) consolidation of the governance, security and economic arrangements of the Government of National Accord; and (d) subsequent phases of the Libyan transition process, while continuing to provide: (e) support to key

Libyan institutions; (f) support, upon request, for the provision of essential services and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in accordance with humanitarian principles; (g) human rights monitoring and reporting; (h) support in securing uncontrolled arms and countering their proliferation; and (i) the coordination of international engagement. To that end, the key priority will remain the achievement of a political agreement that gives real legitimacy to a single Government. However, it must be underscored that there can be no progress on the political front without an agreement on security arrangements and a national security architecture. It is therefore essential that UNSMIL sustain and strengthen its engagement with Libyan interlocutors to capitalize on advancements made on the security track.

30. As a result of the conflict, Libya has witnessed a serious deterioration in its economy. Declining revenues and rapidly depleting reserves, together with corruption, have placed the country's financial institutions under immense pressure. Economists predict that if existing patterns persist, there will be an all-out economic collapse within two to three years. The ability of Libyan financial institutions to continue to operate independently and effectively therefore remains decisive for the democratic transition, including the prevention of further political fragmentation. Accordingly, the economy will be a priority for UNSMIL in 2018, with efforts focused on unifying financial institutions and ensuring cooperation among them, as well as increasing their capacity to implement national economic priorities.

31. As an integrated mission, UNSMIL cooperates closely with the United Nations country team at the programmatic level across a number of sectors. As underscored by the strategic assessment review, in assessing that collaboration it has become evident that, in order to address the multiple challenges in Libya, the members of the United Nations family must work more closely together at the strategic level to advance a shared vision that reflects a common strategy. Such a strategic partnership is critical in carrying forward the Secretary-General's emphasis on the nexus among the peace and security, development, and human rights pillars, as well as efforts focused on addressing humanitarian crises, to facilitate long-term peace, security and sustainable development. It is now widely recognized that political and security interventions will have a major impact on development efforts, and that development efforts will positively or negatively affect endeavours in the political and security spheres. Accordingly, a more "joined-up" approach will be critical not only in strengthening the ability of UNSMIL to implement its mandate, but also in increasing the ability of the United Nations to serve the Libyan people.

32. In 2017, UNSMIL made significant progress in establishing a bridgehead in Tripoli. In April, the rotational presence in Tripoli commenced, which allowed for the overnighting of United Nations staff in the Libyan capital and, consequently, the possibility of carrying out missions in-country. Moreover, the Mission successfully concluded a lease agreement for the Oea compound, with essential security enhancements completed at the end of March. To ensure the requisite security, UNSMIL is now working on the deployment of a United Nations Guard Unit at the compound. The presence of the Unit will facilitate the accommodation of United Nations personnel at Oea. It will also allow for longer-duration rotations and an increase in the number of international staff who can be present in Tripoli at any one time.

33. While UNSMIL based its 2017 planning assumptions on the phased deployment of staff to Tripoli, given the volatile operating environment in the Libyan capital, it has been determined that the implementation of a light-footprint model is the most appropriate approach moving forward. This model will be characterized by a gradual ramping-up of the United Nations in Tripoli through an increased phased rotational presence. Employing such a concept of operations will require enhanced security and mobility to allow for a nimble, flexible presence that

can be adapted to meet needs on the ground. In that regard, it is essential that sufficient resources be made available to UNSMIL to support missions in Tripoli and surrounding areas.

34. As a result of the security conditions in Tripoli, it is proposed that all international positions requested for establishment in Tripoli in 2017 be temporarily relocated in 2018 to Tunis, where UNSMIL headquarters will remain. Furthermore, the international positions that in 2017 were proposed for relocation from Tunis to Tripoli will also be temporarily moved back to Tunis. The incumbents of those positions will continue to perform their functions on a rotational basis, as outlined above, until conditions allow for their return to Tripoli. It is expected that the deployment of the United Nations Guard Unit will help to create the conditions for the increase in the international presence in Tripoli, which would lead to a transfer of these positions to the country. Vacant positions directly linked to mission functions in Libya will be filled judiciously.

35. Owing to the acquisition of the Oea compound, increased requirements are envisioned for facilities and infrastructure, in addition to logistical and administrative support for the United Nations country team in Libya in terms of common and premises services. Furthermore, the deployment of the United Nations Guard Unit and an increase in the number of staff on temporary rotation to Tripoli and eventually other parts of the country would increase logistical requirements. This concept of operations would also cause an increase in the number of flights between Tunis and Tripoli.

36. With a strong perception among Libyans that the primary focus of the United Nations is on the west, the Mission's impartiality has been called into question. Accordingly, it is imperative that the United Nations increase its presence in the east and the south to balance the rotational presence in Tripoli and better support priorities across Libya. Consequently, working in partnership with the United Nations country team, UNSMIL will also seek to expand its presence in other area of Libya, including by establishing a small office in the east in 2018. That will require resources, in particular with respect to infrastructure.

37. While in reality the United Nations never completely left Libya, the evacuation of its international staff in July 2014 sent a negative signal to the Libyan people and the international community. With the anticipated opening of the Oea compound, UNSMIL will need a communications strategy that successfully conveys the Organization's focus on strengthening its presence in Libya, the purpose and responsibilities of the United Nations Guard Unit, and how it is supporting Libyans across all regions of the country. It will also be essential to convey the impartiality of the Mission, owing to the perceived lack of trust of the United Nations among Libyans. Likewise, UNSMIL will focus on enhancing its legitimacy through continuous outreach and engagement. The criticality of these efforts, which was underscored by the strategic assessment review, will require that the Mission prioritize communications and outreach in 2018.

38. In the current political climate, in 2018 it is envisioned that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General will continue to have a primary focus on implementing the United Nations action plan, which outlines the political strategy. Given the increased and sustained pace of work related to good offices and mediation, it is also recommended that most substantive divisions, in accordance with United Nations policies and guidelines, have a direct reporting line to the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator. The Deputy Special Representative would consequently be responsible for implementing much of the UNSMIL mandate, as well as overseeing all activities of the United Nations country team. Such a shift in

management authorities would not only enable the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to better focus on crucial political work, but also better facilitate a more integrated approach for the United Nations system for Libya going forward.

39. UNSMIL will seek a number of additional changes to its structure in the forthcoming budget year. In line with Security Council resolution on improving the implementation of its landmark text on the women and peace and security agenda (resolution 2242 (2015)) and the report of the Secretary-General entitled "The future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations" (A/70/357-S/2015/682), UNSMIL is seeking to maintain the reporting line of the Women's Empowerment Service to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, through the Chief of Staff, with the office to be renamed the Gender Advisory Unit and based in the Office of the Chief of Staff. That would better facilitate the provision of strategic and political advice to mission leadership, including as it relates to increasing women's participation and gender-sensitive approaches in all areas of the Mission's mandate.

40. Likewise, in an effort to strengthen reporting and intelligence-led decision-making, the Mission is seeking to transform the Joint Mission Analysis Cell into a Joint Analysis and Reporting Unit. The proposed Unit would be aimed at streamlining and integrating all streams of reporting coming from the Mission, facilitating the flow of information both within the Mission and to its leadership to allow for cross-cutting analysis to support mandate implementation. The new structure, which would have a direct reporting line to the Chief of Staff, would also be aimed at maximizing flexibility to allow for adjustments to the specific information requirements of UNSMIL as an integrated special political mission. It is envisioned that it would carry out the core functions of a joint operations centre and a joint mission analysis cell, yet would be tailored to the specificities, needs and requirements of UNSMIL.

41. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the Mission are set out below.

Table 1
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: A peaceful, orderly and democratic transition process to meet the aspirations of the Libyan people

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Electoral processes are conducted in accordance with timelines agreed by key Libyan stakeholders in mediation and political dialogue processes or within a newly adopted constitution	(i) Electoral legal and regulatory frameworks necessary to conduct electoral events are in place *Performance measures* Actual 2016: The draft constitution included provisions on the management of electoral processes, in accordance with internationally recognized standards, as well as provisions on temporary special measures for the representation of women Estimate 2017: Discussions are ongoing in relation to electoral provisions included in the draft constitution, bringing the electoral legislative framework closer to international good practices and making it inclusive of temporary special measures for the representation of women

Target 2018: The existing electoral regulatory framework is revised in order to serve the upcoming electoral event(s). By-laws are adopted to govern the possible electoral operation(s)

(ii) The High Commission on National Elections remains functional throughout the country and is able to conduct electoral events

Performance measures

Actual 2016: The High Commission on National Elections, including 17 field sub-offices, were fully staffed and operational to support the conduct of the referendum on the constitution

Estimate 2017: Despite financial challenges and the ongoing conflict, the High Commission on National Elections, including 17 field sub-offices, remains operational but with limitations to support the conduct of the referendum on the constitution and other electoral events

Target 2018: The High Commission on National Elections is prepared to implement upcoming electoral event(s)

(iii) Referendum on the constitution and subsequent electoral events as required by the new constitution or any political agreement reached

Performance measures

Actual 2016: The High Commission on National Elections conducted preparations towards the implementation of a credible referendum on the constitution

Estimate 2017: The High Commission on National Elections maintains limited preparedness to conduct credible electoral processes, held in accordance within a constitutional framework and electoral laws, and in concurrence with international good practices

Target 2018: Elections held in accordance with electoral and regulatory frameworks, and in concurrence with international good practices

Outputs

- Weekly meetings, remotely or in person, with Libyan authorities in Libya on the legal, regulatory and procedural frameworks on electoral events as required by the new constitution
- Daily contact, remotely or in person, with the High Commission on National Elections for the provision of advice and assistance on all aspects of upcoming electoral events, as required by the constitution
- 12 capacity-building training sessions, workshops and seminars within or outside Libya for the High Commission on National Elections

- 6 meetings with the High Commission on National Elections in Libya to coordinate activities of international electoral assistance providers on electoral administration
- 12 meetings with international electoral assistance providers in Libya on coordination and information-sharing, and 12 meetings with bilateral partners involved in supporting electoral coordination
- 6 forums, round tables and/or workshops for 240 civil society representatives, media, decision makers and opinion leaders, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, to strengthen general knowledge and awareness about electoral issues
- 5 workshops to advise representatives of vulnerable groups, including women, on how to advocate increased access to and participation in the electoral process
- 3 workshops on electoral security planning for members of the Libyan police

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(b) Adoption of a constitution that meets minimum international standards	(i) The draft constitution document is adopted and endorsed through a free, fair and credible referendum *Performance measures* Actual 2016: A draft constitution was developed by the Constitution Drafting Assembly, but had yet to be endorsed by a sufficient majority Estimate 2017: An agreement is reached on a draft constitution which meets minimum international standards within the Constitution Drafting Assembly Target 2018: Adoption of a constitution which is in line with minimum internationally recognized standards (ii) Elaboration and adoption of a constitution that is in accordance with basic internationally recognized human rights standards and rule of law principles and that safeguards key transitional justice measures *Performance measures* Actual 2016: Members of the Constitution Drafting Assembly proposed a draft constitution which took into account the feedback received from human rights partners and included provisions on internationally recognized human rights, rule of law and transitional justice principles, in line with internationally recognized standards Estimate 2017: The amended constitution adopted in May 2017 is improved through greater adherence to international standards, as a result of further review and stakeholders' consultations in the context of the Libyan political process facilitated by the United Nations Target 2018: Adoption of a constitution that reflects basic human rights and rule of law guarantees and that safeguards key transitional justice measures

	(iii) Women's rights are reflected in the constitution *Performance measures* Actual 2016: The constitution included provisions on gender equality, as well as a provision for the establishment of a higher national council for women Estimate 2017: The draft constitution of May 2017 is further informed by international standards on gender equality should its text be subject to modification Target 2018: Constitution and/or the electoral framework has a provision for a minimum of 30 per cent temporary special measures for women

Outputs

- Provision of technical support to the Constitution Drafting Assembly, including in support of outreach and dialogue within the Assembly and with relevant stakeholders, through the convening of 4 workshops and seminars to foster consensus on a final draft for a public referendum
- Monthly meetings with the Constitution Drafting Assembly and civil society organizations, including lawyers' and public defenders' organizations, on the conduct of an inclusive constitutional process, with special emphasis on youth, women, human rights, the rule of law and minorities
- Monthly meetings with international partners, donors and non-governmental organizations involved in supporting the constitutional process
- Organization of 4 round-table events with women's groups to review the draft constitution from a gender perspective and to provide suggestions and recommendations for amendments, as needed, to allow for a more inclusive and gender-responsive constitution

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(c) Implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement, with institutions emanating from the Agreement becoming operational with enhanced legitimacy and public support	(i) Progress is made in securing adequate support from political stakeholders, security actors, tribes and civil society organizations *Performance measures* Actual 2016: The institutions emanating from the Libyan Political Agreement made some progress in the implementation of the political road map agreed to by Libyan stakeholders, with adequate international guarantees and support mechanisms in place Estimate 2017: Support for the Government of National Accord and the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement increases among Libyan political stakeholders, security actors and the wider public, with adequate international guarantees and support mechanisms in place Target 2018: Contentious issues within the Libyan Political Agreement are addressed, allowing for progress in implementation, and/or a clear road map for the remainder of Libya's transitional period is adopted by a broad majority of key stakeholders

(ii) Improved capacities of national institutions emanating from the Libyan Political Agreement, including the Government of National Accord, the House of Representatives and the State Council, to develop and implement policies and provide services to the population

Performance measures

Actual 2016: Preparatory work was done to establish technical support units in the Office of the Prime Minister and selected line ministries for project management, coordination, monitoring and policy formulation in key national priority areas

Estimate 2017: Technical support units are established in support of the Office of the Prime Minister and select line ministries in line with national priority areas

Target 2018: Technical support units are operational in the Office of the Prime Minister and select line ministries

Outputs

- 8 meetings of the Libyan political dialogue to ensure the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement and resolve disputes or deadlocks within the Government of National Accord, or between the Government of National Accord and other institutions emanating from the Agreement
- 10 dialogue sessions among Libyan municipalities, civil society, political parties and security actors to broaden the base of support for the Libyan Political Agreement
- 10 dialogue and confidence-building sessions involving political stakeholders, security actors and tribal representatives in further support of the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement and national reconciliation
- 8 workshops and seminars on the development and implementation of policy on key national priority areas in support of the Government of National Accord and relevant legislative and municipal bodies
- Monthly meetings with civil society organizations to assist in the development of positions on priority issues and strategies for the engagement of those organizations with the Government of National Accord
- 6 capacity-building training sessions provided to the members and specialized committees of the House of Representatives and the State Council on their respective roles and responsibilities
- 8 specialized training sessions on public outreach and strategic communications provided to the institutions emanating from the Libyan Political Agreement, including the Government of National Accord
- 4 public opinion surveys to gauge Libyan attitudes regarding political, economic and security developments
- Quarterly meetings with media offices of the Government of National Accord
- Quarterly meetings with the media office of the House of Representatives to support capacity development and develop a joint messaging plan

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(d) Enhanced empowerment, participation and representation of women in the political and security spheres	(i) Augmented national capacity for gender equality and the promotion of women in political processes *Performance measures* Actual 2016: National mechanism or body focused on gender and women's empowerment was established; 25 per cent of key positions in the Government of National Accord were occupied by women Estimate 2017: The Chair of the Women's Support and Empowerment Unit is appointed by the Presidency Council Target 2018: Women's Support and Empowerment Unit structure in the Government of National Accord is operationalized (ii) Increased participation of women in Libyan governance structures *Performance measures* Actual 2016: Women were not represented in key positions in the Government of National Accord; the Ministries of Health, Education, Justice, the Interior, Women's Affairs and Social Affairs (representing 22 per cent of all ministries) held a discussion on women's inclusion and needs; the House of Representatives established the women's caucus Estimate 2017: Women are represented in key positions in at least 5 ministries as deputy ministers or heads of departments Target 2018: Women have a minimum of 30 per cent representation across government institutions (iii) Strengthened capacity of women's organizations in Libya *Performance measures* Actual 2016: Women's organizations developed and rolled out the women's agenda for peace, focused on strengthening the role of women in reconciliation and security arrangements Estimate 2017: At least 120 representatives of women's organization in the east, west and south of Libya participate in advocacy activities for the inclusion of women in political processes; at least 6 initiatives are implemented in the east, west and south of Libya on women's roles in reconciliation, based on the women's agenda for peace developed at the Montreux Conference in September 2015

Target 2018: Outreach plans are developed by civil society organizations to advocate equal rights and opportunities for women

(iv) Promotion of the role of women in security processes in Libya

Performance measures

Actual 2016: The Minister of the Interior provided a timeline and action plan for the delivery of training on women and peace and security for members of the national police force

Estimate 2017: Implementation of training on women and peace and security for 50 members of the national police force; women working in the Ministry of the Interior participate in demobilization and reintegration/integration-related processes

Target 2018: Increase in the number of women previously serving in the Libyan national police rejoin the force; the Libyan national police sets a minimum recruitment quota of 20 per cent for female police officers (this percentage includes the reintegration of women previously serving with the force and the recruitment of new female officers); inclusion of women in any future dialogue for a security sector track

Outputs

- 19 meetings and 3 workshops with women's representatives/organizations in Benghazi, Tripoli and Sabha for the provision of technical assistance and advice to a future national political and security track dialogue process and the development of a platform of advocacy for women's issues and gender equality to the Government of National Accord
- 3 consultative meetings with women's groups to plan for any initiative related to the security sector
- 2 research papers completed, on mapping out women's engagement in the security sector reform process and recommending means for the integration of women into security sector reform, and on women and peace and security in Libya
- 4 meetings and 2 workshops with political parties and key ministries to promote women's participation in the Government of National Accord
- 6 training sessions and workshops for the Government of National Accord Women's Support and Empowerment Unit to support its operationalization and its programme of work
- 4 sensitization sessions on women's participation and representation in decision-making for key policymakers in 13 line ministries of the Government of National Accord
- 9 workshops and training for women from the east, west and south of Libya to discuss the women's agenda for peace as it relates to security and reconciliation
- 3 regional training sessions with municipalities and local civil society organizations to develop outreach plans to advocate equal rights and opportunities for women

- 10 meetings with key officials at the Ministry of the Interior to design a timeline and action plan for training on women and peace and security, including with regard to demobilization and reintegration/integration-related processes, for members of the national police force
- 3 training sessions and workshops on women and peace and security for 60 officials of the national police force
- 6 training sessions on gender sensitization for the Libyan coast guard through the European Union military operation in the Southern Central Mediterranean
- 2 workshops for 50 members of the national police force on gender aspects of demobilization and reintegration/integration

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(e) Capable Libyan security sector institutions, including improved national security governance through the allocation of clear roles and responsibilities, effective coordination and democratic oversight over the security sector	(i) Establishment of interim security arrangements, including as they relate to a ceasefire and the withdrawal and demobilization reintegration/integration of armed groups, weapons management and monitoring, in line with the Libyan Political Agreement, as well as the establishment of a national security coordination mechanism *Performance measures* Actual 2016: Presidency Council established its operating base in Tripoli and started the implementation of a national planning capacity to support the realization of interim security arrangements, including ceasefire and resulting monitoring arrangements, with international support mechanisms in place; discussions were held with Libyan stakeholders, resulting in the delivery of a high-level security seminar in Tunis in July 2016 Estimate 2017: Implementation of the Tripoli security plan is under way, as part of the interim security arrangements and monitoring mechanisms to secure the Libyan capital; reform of the Ministry of the Interior (primary security institution) is in progress Target 2018: A progressive graduated demobilization programme for armed groups is commenced, commensurate with the build-up of State security institutions to avoid a security vacuum; a governance structure is established to house the National Security Council; and reform of key security institutions continues (ii) Strengthened police capabilities and capacity *Performance measures* Actual 2016: Restructuring and planning committee commenced the implementation of reform plans for the police

Estimate 2017: Police working group endorsed the Ministry of the Interior Training Department; this endorsement facilitated international community support for the further elaboration of the capacity development plan for police and other law enforcement agencies, launched in 2016, including details regarding areas of specialization for police and other law enforcement agencies; the Ministry of the Interior begins to baseline the Government's strategic plan to ensure proper integration of armed groups, involving a census to establish respective armed group demographics

Target 2018: Under the jurisdiction of the Government of National Accord and the Ministry of the Interior, a model police station is developed to integrate and showcase good practices in community-oriented, citizen-focused policing and police organization management

(iii) Capacity for security sector reform enhanced in the Ministries of Defence and the Interior, including for the demobilization and reintegration/integration of armed groups

Performance measures

Actual 2016: Libyan authorities initiated the reform of the security sector and State security institutions in line with international standards

Estimate 2017: Libyan authorities scoped the preparedness of the State to commence security sector reform programmes aimed at strengthening border management and demobilization and the reintegration/integration of armed groups; defence and police authorities develop new proposals on national defence and police strategies and force structures for presentation to the Government of National Accord

Target 2018: Requirements are baselined for the reunification of the Libyan army under the Government of National Accord (or, in the case of elections, the legitimately elected body)

(iv) Establishment of a formal mechanism on border management, comprising relevant authorities from Libya and its neighbouring countries

Performance measures

Actual 2016: Relevant national actors at border crossing points and border areas were identified

Estimate 2017: In consultation with the Niger, a joint security assessment is being conducted to map issues at the southern border and to enable the creation of an integrated government border management system

	Target 2018: All 6 zones of the littoral Libyan coastline to be under the control of the coast guard; in consultation with Chad and the Niger, draft proposals in place for an integrated border management system that enables Libyan border authorities to regain control of the country's southern border

Outputs

- Conduct of monthly meetings with the principal Libyan security interlocutors and institutions (the Temporary Security Committee, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defence and the Presidential Guard) to provide advice on the building-up of security capacities and capabilities
- 1 high-level security seminar to promote dialogue and build confidence between security institutions, including engagement between army officers from the east and the west
- 1 baseline assessment to assess the composition of armed formations (e.g., demographic composition, operational capacities, intent, etc.) operating under the Ministry of the Interior
- 6 meetings held with the Ministry of the Interior to provide advice on the consolidation of armed formations, to promote more coherent and systemized functioning of the armed forces
- 6 meetings held with the Ministry of the Interior to provide recommendations on the "right-sizing" of the armed forces, including the transfer of armed services personnel to other ministries or the establishment of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process
- Bimonthly meetings with both the high-level and technical-level committees of the Tripoli security plan to support its implementation and development so as to facilitate an improvement in the security situation in the capital
- Weekly meetings with the central integration, planning and restructuring committees in the Ministry of the Interior on the reform and development of the Libyan police
- Weekly contact with Libyan interlocutors working on border-related issues
- Monthly meetings, in conjunction with the European Union Border Assistance Mission, for Libyan border authorities on strengthening border security

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(f) Reduced impact from the illicit proliferation of arms and ammunition, particularly the threat posed by improvised explosive devices	(i) Establishment of an institutional governance structure to facilitate humanitarian mine action activities and arms and ammunition management *Performance measures* Actual 2016: A national mine action strategy was developed, in accordance with International Mine Action Standards, by the Libyan Mine Action Centre; awareness of the impact of small arms and light weapons was enhanced through a series of workshops targeting Libyan women Estimate 2017: Support for the creation of an interministerial arms and ammunition management committee has not occurred, but Libyan security authorities have been supported in their work with the newly developed technical operating procedures for the disposal of improvised explosive devices and for efforts to search for such devices

Target 2018: Interministerial arms and ammunition management committee commences its work in accordance with the proposed national arms and ammunition management framework

(ii) Libyan authorities have increased capacities to conduct and coordinate nationwide mine action activities in accordance with International Mine Action Standards

Performance measures

Actual 2016: Clearance of 2 km^2 of land, and clearance and destruction of 40,000 explosive remnants of war and arms and ammunition; nationwide technical assessment on explosive remnants of war and arms and ammunition threat conducted

Estimate 2017: At least 20 Libyan mine action teams are trained in the key components of mine action; while the development of a national coordination centre for mine action will not be achieved, meetings between the international community and Libyan authorities were facilitated to coordinate response to the threat of explosive hazards in Sirte and Benghazi

Target 2018: A position paper on architecture for a national mine action authority is developed with Libyan stakeholders

Outputs

- Weekly contact with national security actors, including ministries, on security-related matters
- Monthly meetings with Libyan authorities on capacity development and humanitarian programmes to address the threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war nationally
- 8 coordination meetings with international and national implementing partners on mine action and ammunition and weapons management, incorporating regional representatives and perspectives
- 4 workshops on the development of an arms and ammunition management plan for authorized Libyan counterparts in the Government of National Accord
- 6 pilot programmes on arms and ammunition in support of the Government of National Accord are implemented with the support of partners
- Development of a nationwide victim assistance plan is completed by the national mine action authority, focusing on prioritized conflict-affected areas in accordance with national priorities
- Quality management exercises are conducted for at least 5 projects, supporting Libyan counterparts who address the threat of explosive hazards and are responsible for arms and ammunition management

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(g) Strengthened capacity for human rights monitoring and reporting, accountability and combating impunity and improving the protection and enjoyment of human rights	(i) Key pieces of legislation amended to comply with international human rights standards *Performance measures* Actual 2016: No laws were amended to better comply with internationally recognized human rights standards, owing to the failure of Parliament to convene a quorum to discuss new laws Estimate 2017: The Government of National Accord and other relevant bodies will not develop and implement a plan outlining priorities for amendments to legislation in line with international human rights standards; however, advocacy efforts are being undertaken Target 2018: Working group established with the Government of National Accord to discuss amendments of key pieces of legislation to better comply with internationally recognized human rights standards (ii) Increased operations, capacity and coordination of human rights-related organizations, including the monitoring of and reporting on serious human rights violations *Performance measures* Actual 2016: National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights resumed its operations and activities Estimate 2017: Efforts to reactive the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights were stalled, owing to a lack of progress in the political and security situations Target 2018: An increased number of reports on human rights violations are submitted to relevant United Nations bodies by civil society organizations (iii) Implementation of human rights and rule of law provisions of the Libyan Political Agreement *Performance measures* Actual 2016: Initiation of the implementation of human rights and rule of law provisions of the Libyan Political Agreement Estimate 2017: Implementation of human rights and rule of law provisions of the Libyan Political Agreement were stalled, owing to a lack of progress in the political situation

Target 2018: An increase in the number of conflict-related detainees being held arbitrarily are transferred from irregular places of detention to places of detention operated by the Ministry of Justice; furthermore, an increased number of their cases are screened by judicial authorities

(iv) Assistance to local communities to facilitate the return of internally displaced persons to their places of residence

Performance measures

Actual 2016: Finalization of an operational agreement on the return of displaced Tawergha families to their places of residence

Estimate 2017: The Government of National Accord endorsed the agreement between the Misrata and Tawergha communities

Target 2018: The agreement between the Tawergha and Misrata communities is implemented in line with basic internationally recognized human rights standards

(v) Support to the Government of National Accord and its security forces is provided in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces

Performance measures

Actual 2016: The human rights due diligence policy framework was developed and adopted for Libya and was disseminated to the Government of National Accord and its security agencies

Estimate 2017: Support to the Government of National Accord and its security forces is consistently provided in accordance with the human rights due diligence policy

Target 2018: Working groups/structures are established to serve as oversight with respect to accountability for human rights violations

Outputs

- 2 capacity-building training sessions on human rights monitoring, advocacy and organizational capacity for civil society groups
- 6 public statements on the implementation of and compliance with the human rights provisions of the Libyan Political Agreement throughout Libya to monitor violations of international human rights and humanitarian law
- 3 communiqués or decisions issued on accountability and human rights, in coordination with United Nations human rights mechanisms
- 1 report issued on human rights accountability cases, including statistical analysis

- Bimonthly meetings with all Libyan stakeholders on the human rights situation
- Monthly meeting with officials from the Presidency Council and the Government of National Accord to discuss progress in the implementation of the Agreement and support needs
- Monthly meetings with Libyan stakeholders to discuss and carry out advocacy regarding the human rights situation
- 6 public statements and 1 report on the human rights situation across the country to monitor the human rights situation
- 1 paper outlining recommendations on vetting for human rights abuses in the justice and security sector submitted to national counterparts (police, army and corrections)
- 1 workshop with State officials and civil society organizations on legislative reform
- 4 meetings on the return of Tawerghans and the implementation of the road map document on the human rights due diligence policy framework developed for the provision of support to non-United Nations security forces in Libya, including the monitoring, reporting and communications strategy and standard operating procedures for the implementation of the human rights due diligence policy in Libya
- 2 training modules on the human rights due diligence policy delivered to members of the Government of National Accord and civil society

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(h) Comprehensive and inclusive transitional justice process	(i) Implementation of transitional justice principles within the Libyan Political Agreement *Performance measures* Actual 2016: Transitional justice processes were largely implemented in a manner that conformed to internationally recognized standards Estimate 2017: Libyan officials engage in a process to review the Law on Transitional Justice of 2013 in line with the Libyan Political Agreement Target 2018: Review of the Law on Transitional Justice of 2013 is finalized, and draft law is in place to harmonize the Law on Transitional Justice with international standards (ii) Key pieces of legislation related to transitional justice processes are reformed in a way that respects basic human rights norms and due process guarantees *Performance measures* Actual 2016: Key pieces of legislation related to transitional justice processes were discussed with the Government of National Accord Estimate 2017: The Government of National Accord participates in a process to review key pieces of legislation related to transitional justice Target 2018: The draft laws to amend key pieces of legislation related to transitional justice are finalized

(iii) Security apparatus of the Government of National Accord adheres to transitional justice processes in conformity with basic international human rights standards

Performance measures

Actual 2016: Advice was provided to relevant security entities of the Government of National Accord on the development of a vetting strategy that is respectful of basic international human rights standards

Estimate 2017: Little progress is made on the development of a vetting strategy that is respectful of basic international human rights standards, owing to a lack of progress in the political and security situations

Target 2018: Continued advocacy with Libyan authorities for the adoption of a vetting strategy that is respectful of basic international human rights standards

(iv) Strengthened monitoring of key criminal trials of former regime officials to enhance conformity with basic internationally recognized human rights standards

Performance measures

Actual 2016: Zero death sentences were implemented by Libyan authorities; a right-of-appeal process was not discussed by the Libyan Parliament because of an inability to convene a quorum to discuss new legislation

Estimate 2017: Libyan authorities improve compliance with due process and fair trial international standards; Libyan authorities maintain a de facto moratorium on executions

Target 2018: Libyan authorities initiate the implementation of some of the key recommendations on conducting fair trials, resulting from UNSMIL monitoring of the trials; these recommendations include building the capacity of prosecutors to conduct investigations in line with rule of law standards

Outputs

- 2 workshops with civil society and others on developing a national strategy for transitional justice
- 3 meetings with judicial and parliamentary officials on possible amendments to the laws adopted in the framework of the transitional justice process
- 2 workshops for representatives of the Government of National Accord and civil society for the implementation of the transitional justice provisions of the Libyan Political Agreement
- 5 meetings with the judiciary and lawyers on conflict-related trials
- Monitoring of 2 trials related to transitional justice

- 4 meetings with judicial and parliamentary officials on amendments to laws related to transitional justice processes
- 1 workshop for State officials on criminal justice reform

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(i) Improved functioning and fairness of the Libyan justice system	(i) Increase in the number of courts functioning according to international standards *Performance measures* Actual 2016: 15 functional courts Estimate 2017: 17 functional courts Target 2018: 17 functional courts (ii) Progress on the release of individuals from prisons who are being detained without a legal basis *Performance measures* Actual 2016: 3 initiatives for the release of detainees were initiated in coordination with judicial authorities or local councils Estimate 2017: 500 detainees in Tripoli are screened Target 2018: A mechanism for cooperation between the judiciary and the judicial police is established to strengthen the release of pretrial detainees

Outputs

- Biweekly meetings and engagement with relevant government officials and civil society organizations to discuss the situation of the judiciary and the prison system
- 1 high-level meeting with 20 government stakeholders to reform the legislative process to enhance the criminal justice apparatus
- Monthly visits to prisons in Libya to advocate the release of individuals detained without a legal basis
- 3 workshops with the judicial police on prison reform
- 2 workshops with judges and prosecutors on criminal investigation and justice reform

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(j) An inclusive national reconciliation process based on the Libyan Political Agreement, with basic adherence to the principles of inclusiveness, transparency, independence and local ownership	(i) The Government of National Accord adopts a comprehensive national reconciliation strategy, in conformity with basic international standards, which engages relevant ministries and enjoys minimum support from a wide range of Libyan stakeholders, including at the local level *Performance measures* Actual 2016: Consultations commenced with a diverse range of actors for a comprehensive national reconciliation strategy and timeline

Estimate 2017: Framework for national reconciliation is created by establishing synergies between the political dialogue process and bottom-up/grass-roots reconciliation efforts

Target 2018: A comprehensive national reconciliation strategy which builds upon local reconciliation initiatives, and a timeline for implementation, are submitted to the Government of National Accord for adoption and to relevant institutions and independent bodies for implementation

(ii) Improved women's participation in reconciliation initiatives at the national and local levels

Performance measures

Actual 2016: Women participated in at least 3 events focused on reconciliation

Estimate 2017: At least 30 per cent of participants in national reconciliation processes are women; women's organizations develop a common platform for action on peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts as an advocacy tool with the Government of National Accord

Target 2018: A gender-sensitive and responsive road map on national reconciliation is developed; a platform of women activists for reconciliation is established

Outputs

- 4 workshops for 20 members of the technical committee on national reconciliation from across Libyan society on the formulation of a national reconciliation strategy for Libya
- 1 national dialogue conference on national reconciliation in Libya for 100 participants
- Facilitation of 8 thematic workshops and round tables for the formulation of a multisector national reconciliation strategy document for the Government of National Accord and relevant bodies, with representatives of the relevant ministries, institutions, committees, local authorities, tribal elders and civil society organizations
- Monthly meetings with key national stakeholders and international actors on the design and implementation of a national reconciliation strategy
- 5 capacity-building workshops for the Ministry of National Reconciliation, the preparatory committee for national reconciliation and the Supreme Committee for the Return of Internally Displaced Persons
- 1 national conference on memorialization and history education as a contribution to peace and reconciliation, held by the preparatory committee for national reconciliation and the Supreme Committee for the Return of Internally Displaced Persons
- 6 capacity-building sessions to strengthen knowledge about dialogue and mediation and to reinforce local agreements, for 20 local mediators engaged in local reconciliation processes in various regions of Libya, including elders, tribal leaders, civil society organizations, victim associations, young people and women, municipalities, civil society organizations, political parties and armed groups

- 3 regional (south, east and west) forums or round tables to strengthen general knowledge and awareness about national reconciliation for 150 representatives of civil society organizations, with a specific focus on women and youth, as part of a national outreach and sensitization strategy
- 2 mapping exercises conducted, on women's engagement in reconciliation initiatives and local reconciliation processes and agreements
- 1 consultation with youth activists representing all regions of Libya to discuss the role of youth in reconciliation and to support the formulation of specific youth projects on national reconciliation, in particular with regard to truth-seeking, dialogue with elders and de-radicalization
- In cooperation with national media partners, 2 training sessions for 25 journalists and social media actors on a nationwide media and outreach campaign to promote national reconciliation
- 3 workshops with 60 women representing all regions of Libya to discuss the role of women in reconciliation
- 2 workshops for 80 women to develop a platform to advocate 30 per cent representation by women in reconciliation plans and programmes
- Monthly engagement with key Libyan actors to promote the participation and representation of youth in government reconciliation processes
- 1 mapping exercise on the contributions of young people to existing reconciliation initiatives

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(k) Mechanisms and direct technical assistance in place for enhanced empowerment, participation and representation of youth in political processes	(i) Increased participation of youth in Libyan political dialogue processes *Performance measures* Actual 2016: Libyan youth organizations were identified; youth were represented at Libyan political meetings held under United Nations auspices Estimate 2017: Youth network develops recommendations on the Libyan political process Target 2018: Youth compose over 15 per cent of Libyan political dialogue initiatives (ii) Social contract between youth and Government of Libya established *Performance measures* Actual 2016: Youth organizations were identified and mapped Estimate 2017: Youth network begins to draft social contract, including the development of issues/content for face-to-face meetings with youth and for social media platforms Target 2018: Social contract is developed and endorsed by the youth network; discussions commence on social contract with Libyan officials

Outputs

- Monthly engagement with national and local government officials to promote the participation and representation of youth in government political processes
- 2 technical assistance meeting and 2 workshops for 100 youth organizations to advance the creation and work of the youth network and to develop its programme of work and an advocacy plan
- Youth advisory board established; quarterly meetings held
- Curriculum developed to address forging a social contract among and with Libyan youth
- More than 500,000 Libyan citizens aged 20–35 reached through social media platforms, facilitating their access to comprehensive information on social contract topics
- 2 workshops for 40 youth in Libyan municipalities to facilitate peer-to-peer training to raise awareness and transfer knowledge about social contract topics
- 2 public advocacy events with the youth network to discuss Libyan political processes

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(l) Coherent and coordinated economic policies, including monetary and fiscal policies, by recognized Libyan institutions	(i) Progress made in unifying financial institutions and ensuring intra-institutional cooperation *Performance measures* Actual 2016: Not applicable Estimate 2017: Libya issued the first national unified budgetary framework (for the period 2016–2017) since 2014. As an outcome of the Libyan economic dialogue, the Presidency Council, the Government of National Accord, the Central Bank of Libya, the Audit Bureau, the National Oil Corporation and the Libyan Investment Authority formed two committees which serve as a platform for coordination between the main institutions of Libya; one of these bodies is the policy-oriented Economic Policy Committee; the second body, the Economic Technical Committee, is operational and solutions-oriented Target 2018: Libya issues a national unified budgetary framework for 2017–2018; regular coordination meetings are held between the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy, the Central Bank, the Audit Bureau, the National Oil Corporation and the Libyan Investment Authority to facilitate decision-making on economic policies and budget procedures

Outputs

- 6 meetings held with relevant Libyan financial institutions, including the Presidency Council, the Central Bank of Libya, the Audit Bureau, the Ministry of Finance, the Administrative Control Authority, the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Planning
- In cooperation with international financial institutions, 4 workshops held with Libyan technical- and operational-level financial experts from relevant institutions, including the Central Bank of Libya, the Audit Bureau, the Ministry of Finance, the Administrative Control Authority, the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Planning

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(m) **Well-coordinated international support for the transition period and for alignment with the priorities of the Government of National Accord**	(i) Functional coordination of international assistance with participation of national counterparts *Performance measures* Actual 2016: 100 coordination meetings Estimate 2017: 149 coordination meetings Target 2018: 207 coordination meetings (ii) International alignment with Libyan national priorities *Performance measures* Actual 2016: Initial implementation of assistance, within the structure of the international coordination framework, in alignment with key priorities of the Government of National Accord Estimate 2017: Mapping and monitoring of international assistance, within the structure of the international coordination framework, is completed; identification and implementation of assistance in alignment with key priorities of the Government of National Accord and its security apparatus Target 2018: International coordination framework is implemented; coordination forums meet regularly, with the participation of international and Libyan partners; mapping and monitoring of international assistance, within the structure of the international coordination framework, are completed; identification and implementation of assistance, in alignment with key priorities of the Government of National Accord and its security apparatus, are undertaken

Outputs

- 6 coordination meetings with the international community on human rights, transitional justice and the rule of law
- Monthly coordination meetings on constitutional development
- Monthly coordination meetings, including the international community/partners, related to the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement, the political process, support for key institutions and multilateral assistance for the capacity-building of Libyan police
- 9 meetings of the security sector working group to engage with the international community on security sector reform and to coordinate activities of international actors
- 12 coordination meetings with the international community on defence and security-related issues, including for security transition and capacity-building assistance
- 10 meetings of the threat mitigation working group on improvised explosive devices
- 10 meetings of implementing partners for humanitarian mine action

- Monthly meetings of the Joint Technical Coordination Committee convened, with national and international participation
- 2 senior policy committee meetings and 2 international conferences convened within the international coordination framework; 50 sectoral working groups convened within the international coordination framework to discuss and streamline assistance in priority areas
- Monthly meetings within the Ministry of Planning to discuss identified priorities within the international coordination framework
- Bimonthly meetings with the Office of the Prime Minister to discuss policy and a strategic approach on engagement with the international community
- 2 workshops for representatives of the Ministry of Planning to discuss the implementation of international support in key mandated sectors
- 18 international electoral assistance coordination meetings

External factors

42. UNSMIL is expected to attain its objectives, provided that: (a) there is adequate support for the Libyan Political Agreement and the Government of National Accord; (b) conflict among emerging political, societal and security actors of Libya does not prevent the Government from establishing its institutions and services; (c) no delay occurs in the development of a new constitution; (d) a national consensus or shared vision is reached on how to address the Qadhafi legacy and to manage the transition prior to the elections, and to share power thereafter; (e) there is progress on necessary legislative and legal foundations for a modern democratic State; (f) there is compliance by armed groups with the provisions of the Libyan Political Agreement and the authority of the Government of National Accord with respect to security arrangements; (g) there is progress in the unification of the army; and (h) there is willingness by international partners to participate in coordination arrangements and to contribute resources, as necessary.

Table 2
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2016–31 December 2017			*Requirements for 1 January–31 December 2018*		*Variance analysis (2017–2018)*	
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditures*	*Estimated variance*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Approved budget (2017)*	*Increase (decrease)*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(2)-(1)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Military and police personnel costs	5 605.6	3 776.5	(1 829.1)	6 070.5	–	5 455.6	614.9
Civilian personnel costs	47 330.8	45 769.7	(1 561.1)	25 094.3	–	23 376.4	1 717.9
Operational costs	48 262.9	48 253.0	(9.9)	41 014.3	4 419.7	32 314.4	8 699.9
Total (net of staff assessment)	**101 199.3**	**97 799.2**	**(3 400.1)**	**72 179.1**	**4 419.7**	**61 146.4**	**11 032.7**

Table 3
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Subtotal*	*Field Security Services*	*General Service*	*Total international*	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Approved 2017	1	2	2	7	11	33	30	2	**88**	107	1	**196**	9	68	6	**279**
Proposed 2018	1	2	–	7	13	35	29	2	**89**	107	1	**197**	9	69	5	**280**
Change	–	–	**(2)**	–	**2**	**2**	**(1)**	–	**1**	–	–	**1**	–	**1**	**(1)**	**1**

43. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2016–2017 reflects the net effect of: (a) lower military personnel costs, resulting from the later-than-planned deployment of the United Nations Guard Unit due to the complex political, logistical and security arrangements; (b) lower civilian personnel costs, reflecting mainly the lower requirements for danger pay due to the lower number of international personnel in Libya in accordance with the recommendations resulting from the strategic assessment review and the requirement to ensure that the United Nations Guard Unit is in place and the required security enhancements of the compound are completed before a higher rotational presence in Tripoli is established; and (c) overexpenditure in operational costs, related mainly to the higher-than-budgeted rental price of the UNSMIL compound in Tripoli and the increased requirements for security enhancements resulting in higher-than-budgeted expenditures for the alteration of premises and field defence and engineering supplies, offset in part by other reductions, mainly for air transportation, commercial communications and medical services.

44. Resource requirements for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2018 amount to $72,179,100 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for a military contingent (United Nations Guard Unit) of 234 personnel ($6,070,500); civilian personnel ($25,094,300), including 197 international staff positions, 78 national staff positions and 5 United Nations Volunteer positions, as shown in table 3, as well as 7 government-provided personnel; and operational requirements ($41,014,300), comprising consultants ($746,300), official travel ($2,749,100), facilities and infrastructure ($23,778,300), ground transportation ($703,000), air transportation ($4,079,900), communications ($3,318,600), information technology ($829,500), medical ($768,100) and other supplies, services and equipment ($4,041,500).

45. The total proposed civilian staffing complement for UNSMIL for 2018 reflects a net increase of one position as a result of the proposed establishment of six positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4 and 1 Field Service), the proposed abolishment of five positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-2, 1 P-5, 1 P-3 and 1 United Nations Volunteer), the proposed reclassification of four positions (1 D-2 as a D-1 position, 2 D-1 as P-5 positions and 1 Field Service as a Local level position) and the proposed redeployment of one P-4 position, as described below. The Mission also proposes a change in duty station from Tripoli to Tunis for 119 international positions, as described in paragraphs 33 and 34 above, with an increased rotational presence in Tripoli in accordance with the recommendations resulting from the strategic assessment review.

46. Positions proposed for establishment include a position of Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) (Assistant Secretary-General), to be supported by a position of Special Assistant (P-4) and a position of

Administrative Assistant (Field Service), to increase the Mission's capacity to support the political process and good offices efforts. UNSMIL also proposes the establishment of a position of Military Adviser (D-1), whose incumbent would report to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and support him in his good offices mandate by providing senior-level expertise on military and security issues. To ensure that UNSMIL is provided with effective backstopping support, a position of Senior Political Affairs Officer (P-5) is requested to strengthen the team working on Libya in the Department of Political Affairs, as well as a position of Programme and Planning Officer (P-4) to be established in the operational support team of the Department of Field Support to provide dedicated operational and planning support to the Mission for the ramping up of its activities in Libya.

47. The Mission proposes the abolishment of the following: a position of Senior Adviser (Assistant Secretary-General) in the Security Institutions Division; a position of Director, Political Affairs Division (D-2), and a position of Political Affairs Officer (United Nations Volunteer) in the Political Affairs Division; a position of Electoral Officer (Field Operations/Coordination) (P-3) in the UNSMIL Electoral Assistance Division; and a position of Senior Programme Officer (P-5) in the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

48. The Mission also proposes the downward reclassification of the following: a position of Director, Human Rights (D-2), as a position of Principal Human Rights Officer (D-1); a position of Principal Public Information Officer (D-1) as a position of Senior Public Information Officer (P-5); and a position of Principal Gender Affairs Officer (D-1) as a position of Senior Gender Affairs Officer (P-5). In addition, the Mission proposes the reclassification/nationalization of a position of Mail Assistant (Field Service) as a Local level position.

49. The redeployment of a position of Political Affairs Officer (P-4) from the Political Affairs Division to the Joint Analysis and Reporting Unit is proposed to strengthen the capacity of the Unit to provide integrated reporting on political and security developments and to better support the mediation and good offices efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

50. The variance (increase) between the proposed resources for 2018 and the approved budget for 2017 reflects the net effect of the following:

(a) An increase in military contingent troop reimbursement costs, as a result of the full deployment of the United Nations Guard Unit in 2017 and the full-year impact of the increased troop reimbursement rate effective 1 July 2017;

(b) An increase in international staff requirements, reflecting mainly the lower proposed weighted average vacancy rate of 21.3 per cent (20 per cent for continuing positions, 50 per cent for proposed new and reclassified Professional positions, and 35 per cent for the new Field Service position) compared with the weighted average vacancy rate of 31 per cent in the 2017 budget and the net increase of one international position, offset in part by the downward reclassification of three positions and the nationalization of one Field Service position;

(c) An increase in national staff requirements, reflecting mainly the lower proposed vacancy rate of 25 per cent for Local level positions compared with the rate of 38 per cent in the 2017 budget and the increase of one Local level position as a result of nationalization, offset in part by the higher proposed vacancy rate for National Professional Officers of 33 per cent compared with the weighted average rate of 27.8 per cent in the 2017 budget;

(d) An increase in operational costs, attributable mainly to the higher contractual rent of the UNSMIL compound in Tripoli, the need for further security

enhancements of the Tripoli compound and the planned establishment of a new office in eastern Libya, the acquisition of additional critical communications equipment for Libya, and higher requirements for official travel to support the planned temporary rotational presence in Tripoli. The increase is offset in part by reduced requirements, mainly for ground transportation, due to the removal of the 2017 non-recurrent requirement for the acquisition of vehicles, which would be completed in 2017.

Extrabudgetary resources

51. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2017 or are projected for 2018 for UNSMIL.